Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1840. **No. 3,147.**

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or to the Captain on board.—Bombay, 13th April 1840.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE. The fast sailing Teak Barque EMERALD ISLE, 580 Tons, to sail about 20th April, she has excellent poop accommodation. Apply to

GIBB, MILLER AND Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA, touching on the Malabar Coast.—The fast sailing Ship "SULTANA," 600 Tons, J. PAGE, Commander, will sail with quick dispatch. For Freight apply to MEETA SIAH, or Passage to EDULJEE FRAMJEE, Bombay Green.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE DIRECTORS give notice, that the BANK will be opened for general business on WEDNESDAY next the 15TH INSTANT, and that they have determined upon the following rates for granting Loans and Discounts.

INTEREST.—	On Loans on Govt. paper...	6	p Ct.
	On Metals.....	6½	"
	On other goods.....	7½	"
DISCOUNTS.	On Government Bills.....	5	p Ct.
	On Private ditto.....	7½	"

The DIRECTORS further give notice. That the Bank will receive money in deposit or on current account without any charge for commission, but that no Interest will be allowed on such lodgements.

That the Bank will issue on application Post Bills payable to order, and at, not exceeding, 30 days sight.

That the Bank will realize Dividends and Interest on Government Securities on account of constituents.

The Bank Office will be open from 10 o'clock before noon till 4 o'clock afternoon.

Proposal for Loans will not be received..... after.	1	o'clock	afternoon.
Private Bills and Notes for discounts..... Do.	1	Do.	Do.
Government and Salary Bills discounted till.....	3	Do.	Do.
Post Bills issued till.....	3	Do.	Do.
All other business transacted till.....	4	Do.	Do.

W. W. CARGILL,
Acting Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

SMITH AND CO. have exposed for sale, a splendid invoice of beautiful Toys, and Ornamental Decorations for Drawing Room Tables &c. at a moderate Price.

Bombay, 13th April, 1840.

FOR SALE, with Messrs. SMITH AND Co., one excellent Rifle Gun by *Parker*, and one superior double barrelled Gun by *Blissed*, provided with sets of Fowling and Rifle Barrells, and a fine stock of hunting apparatus. Both pieces are fitted with good leather travelling cases.

Bombay, 13th April 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 13th April 1840.

PROSPECTUS

OF

A NEW JOURNAL,

TO BE STYLED

THE BOMBAY HERALD.

IT has been often said, that more than three papers cannot subsist in Bombay, and this opinion draws assurance from the several successive abortive attempts which have lately been made to institute a fourth journal. The PROPRIETORS of the HERALD are, however, impressed with the notion, that where there is room for three, there can be room for four, and have accordingly determined, on the "*si-viam-non-inveniam faciam*" principle, to issue their paper on the first Tuesday of next month.

The Proprietors hope for every indulgence from the public, and they will endeavour to merit a due share of support and patronage.

The HERALD will have its pages executed in a superior style of typography, and every pains, essential to neatness and correctness, will be bestowed on it. The paper will be printed twice a week, and published on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday. A single sheet of closely arranged matter will contain all the information, peculiar to the other journals here, and will, besides, be varied with pieces of original literature, principally on local scenes and topics.

Of what else the HERALD *will* be, it is best to let it speak for itself. The public are, however, assured, that *it* is not to begin and terminate its existence in this brief PROSPECTUS :—every exertion will be housed to make the journal worthy of respect and consideration.

Price Two Rupees per Month.

*** Applications to be made to Mr. E. KEAN, at Mr. VIEGAS' Circulating Library, No. 5, Church-lane, Fort.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

ON Wednesday next the 15th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following valuable and extensive assortment of goods, viz., Long Cloth, Sheeting Cloth, Madapollams, Jaconets, Damask Table Cloths, and Fancy Table Covers ; Damask towelling ; Gun Caps, and Wadding of various numbers ; Three superior Double Barrelled Guns by "REDFERNS ;" Glass and Queen's Ware, several handsome French Pictures in frames, and superior Billiard cues &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. a Grey Saddle Horse, after which a quantity of "Todd and Bosanquets" Champagne, as well as other in Pints and Quarts ; 20 Hogsheads of Elliott's Beer, and 5 of Porter will be sold at the Custom House.

At 2 P. M. will be put up, Sundry Stores, the property of a Gentleman having left the Presidency, consisting of Wines, Beer, preserved Provisions, Hams, Preserves, Sauces, Bags of Rice, Dholl and Flour, and several Dhubbars of Ghee.

At 3 P. M. will be sold the following Stores from the wreck of the Ship "HANNAH" viz., 2 Brass Guns, a Ship's Bell, Sundry Blocks, a Foresail, Driver, Jib and top gallant sail, 8 pieces of Chain, 2 Ship's Compasses, 18 Brass belaying Pins ; and 30 fathoms of six inch English Rope.

At 4 P. M. will be sold on the Bunder two anchors and chain cables belonging to the same Ship.

SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Saddlery by "*Salmon*" consisting of Shafted and Plain Gentleman's Saddles and Bridles, Hussar Ditto ; Carriage and Buggy Harness, Spare Bridles both Billetted and Snaffles, Holsters &c. &c. the above are just landed from the "Kirkman Finlay."

FOR SALE.—A first rate stylish Tilbury, built by *Maberly*, London, with an elegant set of Harness with Plated mountings. Price Rs. 1000.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of JAHANGHEER NASSERWANJEE WADIA from Bombay, DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE WADIA is authorized to sign by procuration for his Firm.

JEHANGHEER NASSERWANJEE WADIA.

Bombay, 13th April 1840.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

COOVERJEE JEEJEEBHOY, and MANACKJEE JEEJEEBHOY, having Sold to MOTTLEBOYE Widow, Administratix of MANACKJEE NOUROJEE WADIA, deceased, a Piece or Parcel of Land and the Messuage Tenements, or Dwelling House Situate thereon, without the Fort walls in Katerwady or Umroley, this is to give Notice that any person or persons having any claims or demand of whatever nature or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq. within the Fort in his Office, within 14 days, otherwise they will be precluded.—Dated this 9th day of April, 1840.

જાહેર ખબર*

ખબર દીશાથી આપીયે કે કુંવરજી જીજાઈ તથા માંણેકજી જીજાઈ ફિરાંવોકિ મરનાર માંણેકજી નવરોજી વાડીઆના વીમા તથા વગીલાટનુ ગોતલીયાજને જોકિ મથવા જમીનનો કબડો તેઆથે તેપરનો બાંધેલો બંગલો જે શ્રી મુગબઈનાં બાકેરકોટ ખેતવાડી અથવા મજરાલીગેછે તે વેચાતો આપેગેછે વાસ્તે આ લખેઆથી જાહેર થાઈ કે કપર કુરક ખરીદી અથવા ખરીદીઓનો કુરક રાતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણું અથવા કુરકશી પરકારે કાંઇ પેદાવુ કેઈનો તે ખરીદી અથવા ખરીદીઓને આ લખેઆથી જાહેર થાઈ કે આથી દીન ૧૪ નો મુદત ગો જેનું ઉીર નશરવાંનજી વાડીઆ કબ્રાકેરિને કોટ ગો તેની આપીશગો જાહેર કરે મુદત ઉપરાંત કોઇ દરદાવો કરશેનો રદ અને બાતેલ જાણો શરી*—તારીખ ૯ મી કિપરેલ ૧૮૪૦

WITH reference to the above, it is hereby notified, that the above mentioned Dwelling House &c. &c. are for hire. For particulars apply at the Office of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE WADIA, Esq. in the Fort.

ખબર*

ઉપલી જાહેર ખબર પરમાંણે ખબર આપેગો આવેછે કિપર લખેલો બંગલો તથા તેવુંજ બીજું લાડે આપવાનુ છે જેવીશે જેરને પુછવું હોઈ તે કોટ ગો જેરકાંઉીર નશરવાંનજી વાડીઆ કબ્રાકેરિની આપીશ ગો પુછે*

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office ;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	"	1
Policies of Insurance.....	"	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	"	8
Bills of Lading.....	"	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	"	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 13th April 1840.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY & Co..... Madras.
Messrs. LECKIE & Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. FRITH & Co..... Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place Charing, Cross.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

16, *Cornhill, and* 8, *St. Martin's place, Charing Cross*

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS,

BY the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India viâ Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail will likewise be made up monthly, viâ FALMOUTH.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London viâ Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the Corresponding dates of despatch from London viâ Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail viâ Falmouth will await at Malta the arrival of that viâ Marseilles.

FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta,*		
1839	Saturday, Dec.	21	1840	Wednesday, Jan.	8
1840	" Jan.	*		Feb.	*
"	Feb.	*		Mar.	*
"	Mar.	21		Wednesday, Apr.	8
"	Apr.	*		" May	6
"	May	23		" June	10
"	June	20		" July	8
"	July	25		" Aug.	12
"	Aug.	22		" Sept.	9

The present Contract Terminates.

* *These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec.* 1839.

FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta.*		
Saturday,	Jan.	4	Monday,	Jan.	13
Tuesday,	Feb.	4	Thursday,	Feb.	13
Wednesday,	Mar.	4	Friday,	Mar.	13
Saturday,	Apr.	4	Monday,	Apr.	13
Monday,	May	4	Wednesday,	May	13
Thursday,	June	4	Saturday,	June	13
Saturday,	July	4	Monday,	July	13
Tuesday,	Aug.	4	Thursday,	Aug.	13
Friday,	Sept.	4	Monday,	Sept.	14
Monday,	Oct.	*,	Tuesday,	Oct.	13
Wednesday,	Nov.	4	Friday,	Nov.	13
Friday,	Dec.	4	Monday,	Dec.	14

* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their Letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an *Annual Subscription of £1 in advance*, to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, they may send their letters to be registered and forwarded ; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight ; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage,—that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail. the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be [illegible] all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free ; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "viâ Falmouth," and "viâ Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the dates above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday ; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that Saturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arrival of the Mails at Alexandria on the 19th of every month, they are immediately conveyed across by Express in three days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.—But—

—A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days, by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

	Chief Cabin. £ s. d.	Second Cabin. £ s. d.	
Between London and Gibraltar	20 0 0	14 0 0	Including Provisions.
Between Gibraltar and Malta	13 0 0	7 10 0	
Between Malta and Alexandria	12 0 0	8 0 0	
	45 0 0	29 10 0	
Between Falmouth and Gibraltar	18 0 0	12 0 0	
Between Alexandria and Beyrout*	6 0 0	4 0 0	
Between Marseilles and Malta	9 0 0		

* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRERCH STEAMERS.

Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each Month.

	1st Class. Fr.	2d Class. Fr.	3d Class. Fr.	
Between Marseilles and Malta	230	140	60	Not including Provisions, which are chargod for at the rate of 6 Francs per diem for *Dejeune a la Fourchette* & dinner.
Between Malta and Alexandria	250	150	70	
If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be	250	150	140	

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption :—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, *Corahill*" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is to be charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt *registered* and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respectively. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent :—

VIA MARSEILLES

IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage ..... 2*s.* 8*d.*
Under Half ditto, double di to ... 3*s.* 6*d.*

VIA FALMOUTH.

IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage ..... 1*s.* 0*d.*
Under One Ounce, double ditto ... 2*s.* 0*d.*

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

FROM THE BOMBAY PRESS.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS—*Saturday, 11th April* 1840.

During last week some considerable sales of Piece Goods have taken place, of which we give particulars below, but unless Holders are desirous to sell at low prices there is little animation amongst buyers. The mail of 4th March from London arrived on the 9th and the report of Markets in England are much the same as last mail.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—New daily coming in and prices declined two to three rupees per Candy, In England consumption steady by March accounts but prices looking downwards.

PEPPER.—Same quotation as in our last. Good accounts from England. Rice rising.

EUROPE GOODS.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions of the week are the following.

			Rs.	A.	P.
2500	Pieces	Fancy stripes ... per piece	7	0	0
5600	,,	Pines ,,	6	8	0
1000	,,	Satin stripes ,,	4	4	0
300	,,	Do. Checks ,,	4	4	0
1000	,,	Spotted Cambric No. 1 at 5 ,,	4	4	0
850	,,	Grey Long Cloths 40 yds. ,,	6	0	0
520	,,	Do. 39 do. ,,	7	10	0
800	,,	Do. do. ,,	7	8	0
500	,,	Do. do. ,,	7	12	0
600	,,	Do. do. ,,	7	14	0
600	,,	Do. do. ,,	7	12	0
150	,,	White Long Cloth ,,	7	12	0
500	,,	Do. do. 40 yds. ,,	7	10	0
400	,,	Do. do. do. ,,	8	8	0
500	,,	Do. do. do. ,,	7	6	0
400	,,	Do. do. do. ,,	7	14	0
1100	,,	Do. do. ,,	7	8	0
600	,,	Do. do. ,,	8	6	0
800	,,	Grey Domestics ,,	7	4	0
300	,,	Do. ,,	7	8	0
600	,,	Turkey red Twills 28 yards 7 | 8 ,,	12	0	0
400	,,	Do. do. 24 yds. 9 | 8. ,,	12	0	0
200	,,	Do. do. Plain 23 do, 7 | 8. ,,	9	11	0
200	,,	Do. do. do. ,,	9	11	0
512	,,	White Cambric 12 yds. ,,	7	8	0
196	,,	Grey Shirtings, 37 do. ,,	7	6	0
200	,,	White Jacconets ,,	3	14	0
200	,,	Do. do. ,,	3	4	0
200	,,	Do. do. ,,	5	2	0
100	,,	Do. do. ,,	4	14	0
100	,,	Do. do. ,,	4	6	0
1500	,,	Do. do. ,,	3	2	9
200	,,	Do. do. ,,	3	12	0
1900	,,	Scarlet Cloth, per yard ,,	1	10	0

Other things as last week.

(From the Bombay Courier, April 11)

KHIVA.—We quote the following from the *Oremsburg Courier* :—

"On January 10th there was a third conflict between the Russian and Khivian cavalry, commanded by the Khan in person. The Cossacks of Siberia and the Kirghis fought with a valour worthy the middle ages. The Khan's horsemen were completely routed and pursued to the city of Khiva. Had it been possible for our infantry and artillery to keep up with the cavalry, the town would now have been in possession of our troops. One half of the Khan's men were either killed or made prisoners, and scarcely one third got into Khiva. General Perowski will sit down before the capital by January 25th at latest, and is to be presumed it will be surrendered at discretion. This important news has been brought to Oremsurg by Kajdok couriers, who are posted at regular stations between this town and the army."

The *Bombay* Government has chartered the Ship *Drongan*, to proceed with stores &c, and without delay, to Karrack.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

BONUS TO LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—We are told, however, Mr. Editor, that whatever be the effect of the proposed scheme for purchasing out Lieutenant Colonels, in accelerating promotion, it will at all events be an excellent thing to look forward to, to increase our retiring income.

It does not require a conjuror to convince us that Rs. 20,000 will enable a Lieut. Colonel to increase his income; but it does require something more than a conjuror to convince us, that we, who may have no intention of waiting for this Rupees 20,000 ourselves, shall derive benefit, except by the acceleration of promotion, from contributing to pay the Rs. 20,000 to others; and it requires a far more expert conjuror than has yet come forward to convince us, that any acceleration of promotion can result from the scheme.

The increase of Lieutenant Colonels retiring income, is, in itself, undoubtedly a most desirable object. By all means, therefore, let those who intend to retire as Lieutenant Colonels contribute to that end, and in proportion as there may be nothing to counteract the proposed effect of their efforts. But there are many who do not intend to retire as Lieutenant Colonels, and there are others who believe that the Bonus scheme would retard instead of accelerating promotion; and it would be almost as silly in either of these classes to support the scheme; as it would be absurd to expect them to do so.

But in fact, it will not be supported by these classes. If, as on other occasions they have been surprised into consent for a while, they will very soon withdraw their consent. The scheme contains the elements of self-destruction in that provision which would make the army regimentally responsible for the subscriptions of individuals. A retiring scheme in the benefits of which those individuals, and those only who joined it could participate, and on which every individual might be answerable for his own subscription, would perhaps succeed to a certain extent; but that scheme cannot succeed in which some individuals are made responsible for the subscriptions of others. It is possible, indeed, that the rest of the individuals of my own regiment may pay my subscriptions, but I have a higher opinion of their good sense than to believe they will do so. However, that be, I have declined to support a scheme that cannot benefit me, a

BREVET CAPTAIN.

SALE OF THE OLD THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—The Committee which was appointed by the inhabitants of Bombay, in 1836, to communicate with Government regarding the Funds realized by the sale of the Theatre, request the favor of your publishing, for general information, the accompanying Copy of the Committee's correspondence with Government, embracing the decision of the Court of Directors, recently communicated to the Committee, regarding those Funds.

I have the honor to be, &c.
F. HUTCHINSON,
Secy. to the Committee.

Bombay, 7th April 1840.

To, W. H. WATHEN, ESQUIRE.
Chief Secretary to Government.

SIR,—In reference to your letter of the 3rd ultimo, conveying an intimation that the Right Honorable the Governor in Council would not feel himself authorized to resign the Surplus Funds arising from the sale of the Theatre, pending a reference to the Home authorities, unless some specific work were proposed of such obvious advantage to all classes of the Community as to justify Government in adopting it on its own responsibility. I have now the honor of forwarding for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, a Copy of Proceedings at a public Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay, held at the Town Hall on Monday the 30th ultimo, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most beneficial mode of appropriating the Funds in question, for the public use, with a view of suggesting the same to Government, in conformity with the tenor of our letter above referred to.

At this Meeting, one of the most numerous that ever assembled in Bombay, a great number of propositions were brought forward and patiently discussed; and the first result of this discussion was the adoption of the 2nd Resolution, expressive of the public wish that, whatever plan of appropriation should be adopted, the objects it embraced should, as a primary condition, be strictly local to Bombay and within the Island, as the late Theatre was.

The comparative merits of various plans coming within this condition—the degree in which the objects proposed in each were useful to the public—the degree in which they needed as well as merited pecuniary aid from a fund of this nature, and the proportion of aid which would be sufficient or advisable for each, formed the subject of a long, anxious, and minute enquiry resulting in the adoption of the 3rd Resolution, as embracing that plan which would accomplish the objects most needed by, most beneficial to, most approved of, and most anxiously desired by the community, both European and Native.

The first object embraced in this Resolution, the erection of one or more public markets, is a measure intrinsically conducive to public health, comfort, and cleanliness,—so necessary in a moral point of view, in order to remove a state of things productive in the minds of the Hindoos of offence, disgust, and contempt for the European character—in a word a measure so loudly called for by the disgracefully filthy condition of the places, where articles of food are now exposed for sale.—That the Meeting entertains the most sanguine hopes of its paramount and immediate necessity being acknowledged by Government—and although in suggesting that Rupees 18,000 should be devoted to this purpose, the meeting is aware that this sum will probably fall short of that required for the effectual accomplishment of the object, yet it entertains a strong hope that, if Government sanction an appropriation of so much of the Funds in question to this purpose, the remainder may be obtained from the County Fund, or even raised by public subscription. Annexed B. and C. are handed herewith to Government in illustration of the deplorable state of the present markets, particularly that for the slaughter of sheep.

The second object named in the Resolution, the General Library, is a public Establishment, in the permanence and prosperity of which, the community feel a deep interest while open to the higher and wealthier classes in common with others, it is the only public Library or Reading room to which Europeans in humble, or even moderate—and Natives under *any* circumstances, can resort—To the junior officers of the Indian Navy, to the officers of the Country Service—and of British Merchantmen touching at this Port—to the Uncovenanted Servants and poorer employes of Government, the European tradesmen, the natives generally, and the youth of both classes, it is an Institution of the greatest utility and value, and standing as it does in need of a public building, as well for the more commodious fulfilment of its objects as for the removal of the heavy outlay for house rent now pressing upon its resources, the meeting most earnestly recommends the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to sanction the sum of Rupees 6,000 towards that object from the fund in question, more especially as this institution useful and meritorious as it unquestionably is—is almost, if not actually the only one of the kind in Bombay which has hitherto, from the absence, perhaps, of all pretension, never received any aid direct or indirect from the fostering hand of Government. For further details on the nature of the General Library, I beg to refer the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to annex D.

D. the Library proposition.

The residue of the Funds it is proposed should be applied to the erection of a Native Hospital connected with the Dispensary, with a view to Native Medical Education, the funds in the meantime to remain in the hands of Government until the public come forward with a sum sufficient to maintain and support such an Institution. Admirable both in spirit and management as are the Government Institutions for the relief of the sick poor of this island, it is conceived that in a population of nearly half a million, there is physical suffering and disease sufficient to give ample employment to other similar establishments. The proposed Hospital is an object which the wealthy heads of the native community, who come forward so liberally to aid their European brethren in every project of public usefulness or charity, have much at heart, and towards which if a foundation be once laid by the grant now recommended, they are most willing to contribute by far the greatest portion of its endowment from their own resources. The meeting has gladly availed itself of an opportunity of marking the sympathy and interest, felt by the European public in the efforts made by these public spirited natives to better the condition of their fellow countrymen, by cordially seconding their wishes for an object which promises to prove of intrinsic benefit to the largest and poorest class of the community.—The annex E is submitted in illustration of this part of the proposed appropriation.

The above plan of appropriation, it will be remarked, includes three specific objects instead of one, as suggested by your letter above referred to. The meeting, however, looking to the spirit rather than the letter of that communication, so far from deeming itself precluded from comprehending more than one object in its plan, conceives, on the contrary, that the more good any plan of appropriation can be made to embrace, the more favorably will Government be disposed to receive it.

In conclusion, I beg, on behalf of the meeting to urge on the Right Honorable the Governor in Council in the strongest but most respectful manner, and in the greatest confidence in the disposition of Government to meet its wishes, the adoption of the above plan of appropriation,—strong in the conviction entertained alike by myself, and those whose sentiments I have the honor to represent, that it would be difficult to devise any mode of appropriating the same amount of public money which would be productive of so much substantial good, and such general satisfaction to all classes of the Community.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) C. MALCOLM, *Chairman.*
Bombay, March 1833.

No. 2404 of 1836.

To GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

CAPTAIN SIR CHARLES MALCOLM, R. N.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 4th of June, enclosing a Copy of Proceedings, at a Public Meeting of the European and Native Inhabitants of Bombay, and proposing, on the part of that meeting, that the surplus Theatre Funds should be divided into three portions, 18,000 Rupees being granted to assist in the Establishment of Markets; 6,000 to erect a Library, and the remainder to add an Hospital to the Native Dispensary.

2nd. I am directed to state that desirable as may be the two latter objects recommended by the meeting, the Governor in Council does not feel that he can venture to adopt them on his own responsibility, pending the reference that has been made to the Honorable Court of Directors.

3rd. With regard to the proposition of establishing new Markets, which beyond all question falls within the prescribed conditions,—I have it in command to inform you that Government has instituted a full enquiry into the abuses so forcibly pointed out by the Committee, and that arrangements are in progress for the correction of those abuses, by the construction of market places and slaughter houses, so planned and situated as to secure the general convenience and to consult the feelings of the Native Inhabitants.

4th. In providing, however, for the expenses of this design, the Governor in Council feels it his duty to resort, in the first place, to the Funds which the law has specially provided for the improvement of the Town of Bombay, and should these prove sufficient for the purpose in contemplation, as he hopes will be found the case, the Theatre Funds will remain in the hands of Government, subject to the future Orders of the Honorable Court.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. H. WATHEN, *Chief Secretary.*
Bombay Castle, 29th August 1836.

No 1112 of 1840.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

To The Committee appointed to communicate with Government regarding the Funds realized by the sale of the Theatre.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Chief Secretary Wathen's letter of the 29th August 1836, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to transmit for your information, the annexed Extract (paras: 7 at 9) from a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 20th November last, approving of the proceedings of Government in regard to the appropriation of the proceeds from the sale of the Theatre.

I have the honor to be &c.
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1840.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court, of Directors in the Public Department, No. 31, dated 20th November 1839.

Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Bombay recommending to Govt. that the proceeds from the sale of the Theatre should be appropriated towards the erection of Public Markets, and of an Hospital, and towards the support of the Bombay General Library. This recommendation was declined as the markets are already provided for by law and the disposal of the proceeds of the Theatre is under reference to the Court. Rs. 40,000 appropriated from the Collections made for the improvement of Bombay, for the erection of slaughter Houses, and markets for Meat, Fish and Vegetables, and a Committee appointed to arrange the details. The Court of Petty Sessions authorized to improve the existing markets, and a Clerk of the markets appointed at Rs. 150 per mensem, with an Establishment of Rs. 284 per mensem, [illegible] of the Theatre, [illegible] appurtenances, Wardrobe, &c. for Rs. 14,870, and of its site the property of Government for Rs. 27,000 and a claim of the Theatre for Rs. 23,000 paid to Messrs. Forbes and Co. Request of the Govt. to be allowed to expend Rs. 27,000 on works of public utility, state in reply to the Court's reference of a further claim of Messrs. Forbes and Co. on the Theatre, that the Government had already paid Rupees 3,120 more to that firm than they had realized from the sale.

7th. The measures which you have taken for the improvement of the Markets of Bombay appear to be judicious.

8th. We approve of your proceedings with regard to the Theatre, as no wish was shewn by the Inhabitants of Bombay for a renewal of Theatrical representations. Of the three works for the construction of which assistance is recommended to be afforded from the proceeds of the sale of the Theatre, the markets are amply provided for, a very large grant has been authorized in our Despatch of the 22nd May last, No. 14—for the Hospital and the outlay sanctioned in our Despatch of the 26th June last No. 17—for roads, bridges, and other public works is great.

9th. We, therefore must decline to sanction any further expenditure on this account especially as you have not pointed out any works of great public utility connected with the town of Bombay on which the expenditure of Rs. 27,000 is immediately required.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) W. R. MORRIS,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 9th.—Capt. J. E. G. Morris 24th Regt., from Aden.
do. do. Ensign A. Austen, 8th Regt. N. I., from Sattarah.
do. 10th.—Lieut. W. T. Hay, 3d Cavy., from Deesa.
do do. Ensign Sandwith, 23d Regt., from Sattarah.
do. 11th.—Capt. Gillander, 2d E. Regt., from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Coll. W. Spiller, from Poonah.
do. do. Capt. W. C. Manesty, 8th Regt., from Sattarah.

DEPARTURE.

April 13th.—Major T. B. Jervis Engineers, to Calcutta.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 10th, Barque Medora, W. Harrison, Master, from Liverpool 12th November.

Do. 11th, Barque Mor, A. Young, Master, from China 29th, February and Singapore 9th March. *Passengers.*—Mr. and Mrs. King and family, G. Fane Esq. M. R. Daniell Esq.

Do. 12th H. Co's. Steamer Berenice, Wm Lowe, Commander, from Kuratchie 8th Instant. *Passengers.*—Captain Dailey, Lieut. Wetherall, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. De Tessier, Lieut. Wellman, Lieut. Cormick, Lieut. Jones, Assist. Surgeon Thompson, H. M. 17th Regt. Lieut. McDonald, 22d N. I. 176 Rank and file, 273 Public followers, and 47 Private followers.

SAILED.—April 10th, Barque Elora, John Blair, Master, to Port Glasgow.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Childers.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Atalanta, Berenice, and Iron Steamer Planet. Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth. The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee Schooner Constance, and Emily, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimoo, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Buckinghamshire, Ganges, Colonel Newall,

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City of Poonah, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Drongan, Emerald Isle, Parland, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Recovery, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton, Sumed Ammy, Sultana, Dowlutpursad Futtay Moombarruck, Canderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, and Mor.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings, and Brig Esperança.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus.

ARAB.—Ship Tauze.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	22d Nov.
Sesostris	Supt. I. N.	London	
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	in Dec.
*Inglis	B. & A. Hormusjee	London	
*Catherine	Forbes & Co	London	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham	Greig & Co.	London	30th Dec.
Ann	Dirom, Carter & Co	London	11th Jan.
Euphrates		London	30th Jan.
Thetis		London	25th Jan.
Tartar		London	
Juverna		London	
Lord W. Bentinck		London	
Justina		London	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria		London	
Competent		Liverpool	
Caledona		Liverpool	
John Knox		Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Pinaw ara		Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples	H. & Cardwell	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara	R. S. & Co.	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian	Edmond Bibby & C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic	George S. King	Liverpool	2d week Ja
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner	P. Milne & Co.	Liverpool	15th Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown	Dirom Carter & Co	Do.	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	
Maria	MacVicar B. & Co.	Do.	20th Dec.
British King	Skinner & Co.	Do.	
Monarch		Do.	
Hindoostan		Do.	
Quinten Leech		Do.	
Mary Mitchelson	Foster & Co.	Llanelly	30th Nov.
Queen		Do.	23d Sept.
Salacia	Dirom, Carter & Co	Do.	
Pacquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar		Rio	

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Columbo.—Jeane Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Curreem.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

APRIL 1840.	MORN. H M	AFT. H M
13th Monday	9 8	9 10
14th Tuesday	9 41	10 3

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
" *China*..... 6TH "

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 13—Monday.
14—Tuesday.
15—Wednesday.
16—Thursday.
17—Friday.—Good Friday.—Full Moon.
18—Saturday.
19—Sunday.—Easter Sunday.—Alphege.

THE GAZETTE.

Monday, April 13, 1840.

THE following is the shipping report since our last :

ARRIVALS.—April 10, Barque *Medora*, W. Harrison, Master, from Liverpool 12th November,. April 11, Barque *Mor*, A Young, Master, from China 29th February and Singapore 9th March.—*Passengers* Mr. and Mrs. King and family; G Fane, Esq.; M. R. Daniell, Esq.; April 12, H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, W. Lowe, Commander, from Kuratchie 8th instant.—*Passengers* : Captain Dailey, Lieutenants Wetherall, Clarke, De Tessier, Wellman, Cormick, Jones, and Asst. Surgeon Thompson, H. M. 17 Regiment of Foot; Lieutenant McDonald, 22d. N. I.; 176 Rank and File; 273 Public followers; 47 Private do.

FOUR Seamen with the Captain's son of the French Vessel "*Augustus* now in the Harbour were carried off by cholera on Friday morning. The same pestilence, we learn from Madras journals had broken out in the Camp of the 15th Hussars on their march to Bangalore.

THE assault complained of in one of our late numbers, has led to the enforcement of the order by which Soldiers off duty were prohibited from wearing their side arms.

IN compliance with Government orders the customary royal salutes, and *feu de joies* by the Troops in Garrison were fired on Saturday in honor of Her Majesty's Marriage :

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1840.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT,—In consequence of the receipt of intelligence by the Overland Mail, brought by the Atalanta Steamer, of the Marriage of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, with His Royal Highness Field Marshal Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K. G.; the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, a Royal Salute be fired from the Fort, at 6 A. M. on the morning of to-morrow, the 11th instant, and taken up as usual by the Honorable Company's Vessels of War in Harbour; and that a Feu-de joie be fired by the Troops of the Garrison, in honor of this happy event.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

OUR Native cotemporary of the *Chabook* announces, upon rumour, the death of the young Angria of Colabah, and suggests that the principality should be taken possession of by the British in the event of the intelligence being correct.

THE *Agra Ukhbar* has fallen into error by stating that Mr. Johnston who died here some time ago, had once applied for the Secretaryship to the Agra Bank. The deceased was Clerk to the Bombay Savings' Bank. Mr. J. L. Johnson formerly of the firm of Shotton and Co. to whom our contemporary alludes is still alive.

WE have been requested to intimate that the delay in issuing the six months Batta ordered to the Troops, employed during the late campaign in Affghanistan, has been occasioned by a reference that has been made some time ago to the Supreme Court with a view to assimilate its distribution, in all points, to the armies of both Presidencies.

This assimilation means that the sum should be the same in amount in all corresponding instances; as at present the Batta drawn by the Bengal Troops exceeds the allowances classed under that denomination in the Bombay army. Further impediments to the issue of the gratuity exist in other questions also submitted for reference, which we hope to see speedily settled; for as the adage says "he who gives quickly gives twice." Being intended not only as a reward, but, in some measure as a compensation for the losses sustained by the army, any great delay in its payments, may throw the expectants into greater pecuniary embarrassments than if no such promises had ever been held out. The correctness of our information, which so far as it goes may be relied upon, will we hope prove somewhat consolatory to our Military Friends.

WE continue our extracts from the latest English papers.—From a hasty perusal of the many which demand our attention, we perceive that the Duke of Wellington who had been seriously ill, was so far recovered as to take his usual seat in the van of the Conservative phalanx in the House of Lords. The Tory journals assert that his Grace's opposition to Prince Albert's allowance has rendered him extremely obnoxious at Court, and put language in Her Majesty's mouth expressive of her opinions of his conduct, highly incredible, as inconsistent not only with the royal dignity, but the character of a Lady. Under this withdrawal however of the sun shine of Court Favour "The Duke" has received the most flattering testimonials of the esteem in which his character is held by the country at large. Subscriptions were being raised throughout Scotland for the erection of an Equestrian Statue in Edinburgh, commemorative of his eminent public services. At Glasgow a meeting composed of the flower of the Aristocracy of the West of Scotland had been held, and with a liberality worthy of that great commercial city, the sum of £5000 subscribed for a monument calculated equally to adorn one of her public squares, and testify their sense of the Greatest Captain of the Age, in the cabinet, as well in the field, firm, if not always wise.

THE Reverend Doctor Lee has been elected Principal of the University of Edinburgh in the room of Dr. Baird deceased.

IN the present remarks upon the miserable inefficiency of the Post Office Establishment, we entirely disclaim any wish to cast, however slightly, an imputation of remissness, or want of assiduity on the Post Master General in the discharge of his onerous and important functions. From these we are bound by personal observation upon a late occasion fully to exonerate him; as but for the patience and attention with which he then endeavoured to regulate the ponderous and unmanageable machine under his command, the matters of which we now complain would have assumed a more serious aspect. But as it is impossible for him to execute the duties imposed upon him, if unseconded by a band of subordinates qualified in number, as well as skill, we trust that in exposing to the Indian public certain gross neglects which have taken place, he will have an opportunity of preventing their recurrence if in his power, or of applying to Government (if he has not yet done so,) for the placing of the necessary means at his disposal. On Thursday last the *Atalanta* arrived in the harbour, about half-past 2 P. M. with the overland mail; but through some unaccountable oversight, the Packets did not reach the Post office till half past four. In the course of the same evening a few Packets reached us; but not before 11 of the next day did we see a single periodical or the letters of our London correspondent. Those latter although now comparatively of no use from their having been forestalled by the issues of our cotemporaries, we insert in this morning's *Gazette* for the double purpose of shewing beyond the shadow of a doubt, the glaringly absurd parsimony which keeps the Post office upon its present establishment, and excusing ourselves from a want of exertion in catering for our readers. Galling as were these vexations, however, we should have been silent in consideration of the vast correspondence which now passes through the Bombay Post office, but for an occurrence of yesterday which renders any longer forbearance a treachery to the cause of overland communication, and auxiliary to the reluctance with which the Court of Directors commenced and still continue to *facilitate* the mental intercourse of the centre of our empire with this her distant extremity. Yesterday at one in the afternoon a Post office Peon delivered at our office fifty newspapers brought by the *Atalanta*, which at the date of their receipt, were scarcely worth the trouble of opening. If such a delay takes place in the delivery of letters and newspapers at a public office so well known and readily found, how much more must be felt by merchants men absent on Sunday from their places of business; or private individuals scattered over the Island, who may have letters of an importance, to them, equally as great as a Government dispatch. In fact from the size of the bag which we saw the sepoy carrying at the time that our journals were delivered, and the quantity which it after that appeared to contain, we are positive that many have not yet reached their destination. An evil of this sort grievous as it may be to the denizens of Bombay, weighs more severely upon parties in the interior, and at the seats of the other Presidencies. It has raised and if unchecked will magnify the sectional squabbling which holds Bombay to be favored as the line of communication, and provoke a spirit of recrimination that separating interests which might otherwise be united, creates impediments to the attainment of the grand object which all profess to seek. But as we have pointed out the defects of the system, it becomes our duty to trace them to their source, and suggest a remedy. They originate in the Bombay General Post Office. Therelation of one simple fact will determine this, and show the puerility of auy endeavour to shield the blunders of Government under Jeremiades upon the state of the Dawk between this and Nagpore or the condition of the roads. In both these particulars there is much room for amendment, but to what purpose should this expense be incurred, when the spring that should set all in motion is of itself defective. The *Scaleby Castle* arrived from China on the same day as the overland mail, and only yesterday afternoon a letter addressed to one connected with this paper was delivered, although it had been more than once demanded. The communication coastwise, seaward, inland or overland is not therefore sufficiently regulated, Our brethren of the Press ever alive to the call of duty will, we trust respond to our sentiments, and advocate the improvement of an establishment so calculated to promote the general prosperity of India.

Should our remonstrances fall powerless upon the ears of the authorities let all petty rivalries be cast aside, and petitions to the Supreme Government, or if necessary to the Board of Control be got up, showing the state of things which cripples every attempt to expedite the communication by the delay at this Presidency. Let us represent that if by a principle, from its truth daily gaining ground, the luxuries, not the necessaries of life should be the subject of taxation, by the same rule a rapid and regular intercourse with Europe being essential to us as the air we breathe, the Post Office arrangements should most amply supply all our wants before it is in the least regarded as a source of revenue.

WE give place to-day to the correspondence with Government regarding the sale of the Theatre, and the decision of the Court of Directors.

LONDON,—FEBRUARY 4, 1840.

(From our London Correspondent.)

Parliament was opened on the 16th ultimo by Her Majesty in person. The topics of the speech were such as might have been easily anticipated. Among other things it recommended an early attention to the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and the prosecution of the measures relating to the Established Church recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England. The Queen's marriage with Prince Albert was announced, and Her Majesty expressed her persuasion that Parliament will enable her to provide for such an establishment as may appear suitable to the rank of the Prince and the dignity of the Crown. The Civil War in Spain, the affairs of the Levant, the communications with the Persian Government, and the recent events in China are touched upon. Great satisfaction is expressed at the successful result of the expedition undertaken by the Governor General of India, as also is confidence in the wisdom of the legislature with regard to the affairs of Canada. The spirit of insubordination which has broken out in some parts of the country in open violence was adverted to, with an expression of deep concern. The only point of any interest which occurred on the debate on the address, was an amendment moved by the Duke of Wellington, that the word "Protestant" be inserted before the word "Prince." The noble Duke said that he himself had not the slightest doubt that the Prince was a Protestant, he knew he was a Protestant, and that he belonged to what might be called the most Protestant family in Europe.; but he thought the country should be satisfied on the matter. Lord Melbourne thought the amendment unnecessary, but did not oppose it. In the course of the discussion Lord Brougham made a long and rather desultory speech, in which he alluded to the outbreak at Newport, the Corn Laws, the Franchise National Education, &c. The amendment was adopted. In the House of Commons Sir R. Peel pursued the opposite course to the Duke of Wellington. He started no question on the Prince's Protestantism, and besides that he considered the character of the Queen's speech and the address took away all necessity for an amendment,—he gave the announcement of the Queen's approaching marriage as a reason with him for not disturbing unanimity on the address. Sir R. Inglis, however, touched upon the omission of the word "Protestant," but no amendment was moved in the House of Commons.

The chief, if not the only business of interest in the House of Commons for the first week or ten days, was the vindication of its privileges as involved in the case of Stockdale versus Hansard. It will be recollected that Stockdale, the Bookseller, brought a series of actions for libel against the Messrs. Hansard, who had in their capacity of Printers to the House of Commons and under the orders of that house, printed the report of a Committee, containing evidence which impugned the morality of some of Mr. Stockdale's publications. In the last of these actions, tried in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Chief Justice Denman, Stockdale obtained a verdict of £600 damages. The Messrs Hansard resisted payment and their goods were seized for the amount and sold; the amount remaining in the hands of the Sheriffs On the first night of the Session, Lord John Russell brought the subject before the House and his motion (that the petition of the Messrs. Hansard be taken into consideration, took precedence of all other business. Lord John expressed his resolution to adhere to the principle, that the house has the right of publishing unquestioned by any other tribunal. Several debates followed on a series of motions relating to this affair made by Lord John Russell, who obtained on all, large majorities, as he was supported by nearly all the liberals as well as the moderate Tories with Sir Robert Peel at their head. The result of all that has been done is briefly as follows :—William Evans and John Wheelton, Sheriffs of Middlesex, the Under-Sheriff and Bailiff were summoned to the Bar of the House of Commons, and it having been decided by a large majority that the execution levied on the Messrs. Hansard's goods was a breach of Privilege, they were ordered to refund to Messrs. Hansard the sum extracted from them, and committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. If the Sheriffs had immediately obeyed the resolution of the House of Commons and refunded the money to the Messrs. Hansard, then, there probably would have been an end to the question for the present; but in the meantime a rule to shew cause why the Sheriffs should not pay the money to Stockdale was made absolute in the Queen's Bench. The Insolvent Court, also, has put forward its jurisdiction in opposition to the authority of the House of Commons, by ordering the money to be paid to the assignees of Stockdale. Writs of Habeas Corpus were then moved to bring up the Sheriffs before the Queen's Bench in order to have the legality of their imprisonment decided upon by that Court. Sir William Gosset, the Serjeant-at-Arms, on receiving the Writ of Habeas Corpus appeared at the Bar of the House and stated the fact. He was desired on the suggestion of the Attorney-General to make a return simply that he detained these individuals under the warrant of the Speaker, without entering into the grounds of the commitment The Serjeant-at-Arms made the return in accordance with its directions.—Lord Denman and the other Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench then came to the decision that the Court had no power to take the Sheriffs out of the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. Accordingly, the Sheriffs still remain confined in the cells of the House of Commons. Howard, Stockdale's Attorney on expressing at the bar of the House his contrition for what had occurred, was discharged from the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and has since commenced a new action at the instance of Stockdale against the Hansards. Lord John Russell moved that Howard should again be taken into custody by the Serjeant-at-Arms. Last night the messenger employed by the Serjeant-at-Arms to apprehend Howard, informed the House that he had not yet been able to find him. Also last night, Sir Edward Sugden presented a petition from 599 members of the Bar against the exercise of the Privilege. Mr. Wakley informed the House that he had been served in the name of Mr. Howard with an order to attach the Sheriffs for not paying over the money to Stockdale. The further proceedings with respect to Howard were, after a good deal of conversation adjourned. Mr. Darby brought forward a motion of which he had given notice, for the discharge of the Sheriffs. After a long discussion the debate was adjourned.

On the 28th, the party warfare originating with the motion of Sir John Yarde Buller the member for South Devon commenced. The motion was declaratory that her Majesty's Government, as at present constituted, does not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. The debate lasted through four nights, terminating last Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. It would be impossible to give an analysis of even half the speeches delivered during these debates. It must suffice to call attention to the principal speeches on each side, when reference can be made to the reports in the newspapers. The debate opened feebly. Sir J. Y. Buller's charges against the Ministry consisted of the old hackneyed accusations of their encouraging agitation—succumbing to Mr. O'Connell—joining the enemies of the Church &c. The motion was seconded by Alderman Thompson. The speeches of both the mover and seconder were lame. Sir George Grey made an excellent speech on the first night. He retorted well to the charge of agitation by reminding the House that the Poor Laws had, by the opposition party, been made a means of exciting the passions of the people, and that it was undeniable that clamour raised against the Poor Law. Lord Howick's speech was full of inconsistencies; but was interesting on account of the reasons he gave for deserting the Ministry. He said he was not opposed to the measures of progressive reform proposed by the Ministers; but having observed that the supporters of Government dropped off and went over to the opposition, because they were afraid of further organic reform, he thought that the charges made in the cabinet ought to be such as would allay those fears. On this ground he objected to the late changes. His Lordship opposed the motion. The chief speaker in support of Ministers, besides Sir G. Grey and Lord Howick were Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Fox Maule and Mr. Warde. In opposition to Ministers Lord Stanley, Sir G. Graham and Sir R. Peel all spoke at great length Sir R. Peel's speech was much more calm and moderate in its tone than those of many members of his party. A long speech from Lord John Russell closed the debate. The numbers on the division were for the motion 287; against it 308. Majority in favour of Ministers 21. This division is considered a great triumph, and it is supposed that it will materially

strengthen the Government.

The Government proposition of £50,000 per annum as the allowance for Prince Albert has been rejected and substituted for it—Mr. Hume proposed £ 21,000, the amount allowed to the Royal Dukes.—This motion was lost.—Colonel Sibthorpe then moved that £ 30,000 should be the sum. This proposition was supported by Sir R. Peel and the Tories generally as well as by the Radical minority on Mr. Hume's motion. The result was that Colonel Sibthorpe's motion was carried by 262 to 158. A bill for the naturalization of Prince Albert had a clause giving him precedence next to the Queen. This was objected to by the Duke of Wellington and others, and the clause has been struck out by the Ministers.

The Queen's marriage is to take place on Monday next. Prince Albert has arrived at Brussels on his way to London.

There is no Foreign intelligence of the slightest importance to communicate.

The trials for High Treason pending at Monmouth at the time my last went off, have since terminated in the conviction of the accused. The Jury accompanied their verdict by a recommendation to mercy.—Sentence of death was passed on three—Frost, Williams and Jones. All the others pleaded guilty and it was intimated that their sentence would be commuted to transportation for life.—The objection raised by Sir E. Sugden (Frost's Counsel) at the commencement of the trials respecting the time of the delivery of the list of witnesses, has been decided on by the Judges. Six to nine decided that the objection was good, and that lawfully the list ought to have been served along with the indictment. But again six to nine decided that the objection was not made by Sir E. Sugden at the right time: it ought to have been made before the trial. Therefore the verdict of "Guilty" holds good. Nevertheless, Government have commuted the sentences of death to transportation for life, and yesterday morning Frost and his fellow prisoners were removed from Monmouth to the Hulks at Plymouth.

LONDON,—MARCH 4, 1840,

THE primary topic of interest during the last month has been the Queen's marriage. The happy event took place, as was announced on the 10th ultimo. On that day London was the scene of unusual bustle and gaiety. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the principal streets and the Parks were thronged with people from morning to night. The Royal Bridegroom, who arrived in London on the 8th, was lodged with his suite at the Clarendon Hotel. On the nuptial morning, Prince Albert attended by his suite, occupying three of the Royal carriages proceeded to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, where the ceremony took place. The Lord Chamberlain and a few other officers of the Household formed part of Prince Albert's procession. On the return of the Lord Chamberlain to Buckingham Palace, consisting of seven carriages commenced its course. Her Majesty reached St. James's shortly after 12 o'clock, and the firing of guns and ringing of bells soon after announced the ceremony. Almost every member of the Royal family now in England was present on the occasion. On the return to Buckingham Palace, the Prince took his seat in the carriage with her Majesty, and the Duchess of Kent. Her Majesty wore a dress of [illegible] satin, with a flounce of Hornton Lace which cost one thousand guineas. Her head dress consisted of a simple wreath of Orange flowers, and a splendid veil fastened at the back of the head, descending on each shoulder; but not over the face. A neck lace and ear rings of diamonds, and the insignia of the order of the Garter were the principal ornaments worn by the Queen. The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a British Field Marshal. The Duke of Sussex gave away the Royal Bride. At the conclusion of the breakfast to which all the Royal family and several other guests were invited, her Majesty and Prince Albert set off for Windsor, where they remained only till the following Friday, and then returned again to Buckingham Palace. The illuminations in the evening of her Majesty's wedding day were general and very brilliant. All the Theatres were opened gratuitously by the Queen's command. Every demonstration of affection was displayed towards her Majesty by the vast masses of people collected in the Parks and along the road to Windsor. The Queen accompanied by Prince Albert last week visited Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres in state.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—As much more than usual has occurred in Parliament, relating to affairs connected with India, it will be convenient to arrange it all under one head.

Sir John Hobhouse on the 6th ultimo, moved the thanks of the House of Commons to Lord Auckland, Sir John Keane, now a Peer, and to the troops under his command, whose services achieved our recent successes in India. Sir R. Peel gave his cordial support to the resolution. Mr. Macaulay believed that the success of the late enterprise would have a very beneficial effect, by impressing on the minds of the people of India, a proper apprehension of our strength. This was a desideratum he thought was required.

Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hussey Vivian and Sir DeLacy Evans added a few observations in support of the resolution.—Sir J. Hobhouse on the 18th ultimo, moved the discharge of the above resolution and substituted another naming all the principal officers engaged, which was agreed to.

Sir John Russell has stated that no further steps will be taken respecting the Hill Coolies without the decision of Parliament.

With respect to the granting of clearances of British Vessels for China. Mr. Labouchere stated on the 13th, that in granting such clearances Government assumed no responsibility as to the regulations which might be made by the Chinese Government, or the changes which might take place in our political relations with that country.

On the 14th, Lord Lansdowne presented in the House of Lords, the petition of the Directors of the East India Company complaining of the high duties on articles of East India produce, viz. on sugar, which was not admitted (with the exception of that from one Presidency only, Bengal) upon equal terms with West India Sugar. Another complaint was the extinction of Indian manufactures by the importation of British manufactured goods free of duty. The petitioners also prayed for a revision of the navigation laws, and an encouragement to the growth of Assam Tea, by means of a protective duty. The appointment of a select committee to enquire into the subject has since been agreed to by their Lordships.

Sir John Hobhouse stated in the House of Commons on the 17th, in answer to Mr. Hume, that no decision had yet been come to with respect to the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara; but, that as soon as it had he would lay the papers connected with it on the table.

On the 18th, in answer to questions from Sir James Graham, Lord Palmerston stated that he had not received any communication tending to prove a closer communication between Kamran Schah and the Governor General of India.

On the 21st, Lord Melbourne amended the vote of thanks of the House of Lords to the Army in India, so as to include the names of the officers engaged in the capture of Khelat. His Lordship stated, in answer to an enquiry from Lord Aberdeen, that intelligence had been received which threw some suspicion on the authorities at Herat, but, not to the extent that the chief of that province had neglected the protection and assistance of Great Britain.

On the 24th, Lord Melbourne in answer to a question from Lord Ellenborough, stated that no arrangement had been made between the Government and the Court of Directors with respect to the expence of the intended expedition to China.

Yesterday week (the 25th,) Sir R. Jenkins brought forward in the House of Commons a series of resolutions for removing the inequalities which prevailed in the duties on East India produce, as compared with that of our West Indian and other colonies. He gave notice that he should on the 4th of March move that the whole House resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the subject with the view of equalizing the duties. Mr. Hume seconded the resolutions. Mr. Labouchere observed that in many cases the resolutions exhibited a difference rather theoretical than practical, and shewed that since the measure of 1836, the importations into this country from India had been constantly encreasing. Mr. Ewart supported the resolutions. Sir J. Hobhouse said he was ready to propose the same course which had been pursued in the House of Lords, viz.—the appointment of a select Committee to enquire into the subject. He was willing to leave the selection of the Committee to the Chairman of the East India Company. When the time arrived he would lay on the table some valuable documents, and more particularly an admirable memoir drawn up by the Governor General on the cultivation of Cotton. After some observations from Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Warburton. Sir R. Jenkins acceded to the suggestion of Sir John Hobhouse, and moved that the resolutions be referred to a select Committee.

A special Court of Proprietors was held on the 12th at the India House to take into consideration, a requisition by Sir Charles Forbes and eight other Proprietors to the following purpose:—To take into consideration a recommendation to the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, to withhold their sanction to the detronement of the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay Government, until a full, and fair investigation of the charges shall have been made, according to the Rajah's earnest and repeated request. After some discussion, the debate being adjourned to the next day. Mr. Salomons proposed an amendment submitting the case of the Rajah of Sattara to the attentive consideration of the Directors. Sir C. Forbes withdrew his proposition in favour of this amendment, and the Court divided.—For the resolution 26, against it 56.—A resolution moved by the Chairman to the effect, that it was expedient to interfere was then carried. Among the audience were several friends of the deposed Rajah dressed in the costume of their own country. In the course of the adjourned debate, it was stated by Captain Cogan that the Resident of the Board of Controul, has declared to him, that the Rajah should not be restored to his throne, and that he would support the present Governor General of India in all his acts, and that he dared Captain Cogan to give any information on the subject or interfere in the matter, and stated that he had sent out orders to India, desiring the Governor Genefal to dismiss any officer from the service, who outrude his opinions on any political subject or act of the Indian Government.

On the 19th, a special Court was held at the India House, when congratulating addresses on the late marriage were unanimously passed, to be presented to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent.

A great portion of the time of the House of Commons has been occupied with the consideration of the Privilege question. Howard, Stockdale's Attorney, his son, and his Clerk have successively been committed to Newgate.—The first for commencing fresh actions against the Messrs. Hansard and the other two, for carrying them on after his committal. Lord John Russell to avoid the inconvenience attending these committals, as well as that which might arise from actions being brought against the Hansard's during the recess; proposes to settle the question by a legislative enactment. One of the sheriffs has been liberated on the score of ill-health. The other still remains in custody.

On the 27th, Ministers were defeated by a majority of 28 on a motion made by Mr. Liddell to the effect: That a pension granted to Sir John Newport on his resignation of the office of Comptroller of the Exchequer *ought* not to be drawn into a precedent; an amendment moved by Lord Morpeth that it could not be drawn into a precedent having been negatived. With so slight a difference existing between the original motion and the amendment, no immediate consequence can result from the vote. It will be remembered that when Mr. Spring Rice now Lord Monteagle, retired from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, he was appointed Comptroller of the Exchequer.—Sir John Newport having just then retired from that office with a pension of £1,000 per annum.—The opposition were strenuous in their endeavours to shew that the whole transaction had been a Whig job. In this, however, they failed, though it is admitted that the Comptroller of the Exchequer is by act of Parliament not entitled to a retaining pension.

Last night in the House of Commons, Lord Mahon stated that he had been informed by the Medical attendant of Mr. Sheriff Evans (the Sheriff who is still detained in custody) that his health was endangered by confinement as he suffered from a Liver complaint. He moved that Mr. Freeman, the Sheriff's medical attendant should be called in and examined. This was opposed by Mr. Warburton and others; but supported by Lord J. Russell and Sir R. Peel. Mr. Freeman was called in and examined. He stated that Mr. Sheriff Evans suffered from want of exercise; but did not say his life was endangered. Mr. Freeman's examination was ordered to be printed, and the subject will be resumed tonight.

The Irish Corporations bill is passing through the Commons with scarce any opposition.

The French Ministry have been defeated on the question of a large allowance to the Duke of Nemours on his marriage with the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, who is a cousin of the Queen of England. The Ministry immediately resigned, and another, more popular than the last, has been formed. M. Thiers is President of the Council and Secretary for Foreign affairs.

Great discontent prevails in Spain on account of the interference of the Ministry in the late Elections. A Moderado majority has been returned. Madrid has been declared in a state of siege. Cabrera has recovered from his late illness and is determined to continue hostilities.

The Earl of Mansfield died on the 10th. The elevation of his son Lord Stormont, causes a vacancy in the representation of Perthshire.

Attempts have been made by the violent Tories to get up meetings condemnatory of the course adopted by the House of Commons on the Privilege question. One, a meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex called by Mr. Under-Sheriff France, and held at the Free Masson's Tavern turned out a failure,; for several freeholders who are liberals were in attendance and elected Mr. Hume to the Chair. The greatest uproar and confusion followed. Mr. France immediately read the Riot Act and retired. Another meeting was called; but, as the admission to this was by tickets signed by the Under-Sheriff, care was taken to avoid the presence of too formidable an opposition, and resolutions against the House of Commons was carried.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS FROM INDIA.

The	Commerce from	Bombay.
,,	Elbe ,,	do.
,,	Niagara ,,	do.
,,	Elizabeth Walker	do.
,,	Lord Auckland	do.
,,	Bakeley from	Bengal.
,,	Elvira ,,	do.
,,	Syria ,,	do.
,,	D'Auvergne	do.
,,	Thos. Worthington	do.
,,	Larkins ,,	do.
,,	Blair ,,	do.
,,	Glasgow ,,	do.
,,	Diamond ,,	do.
,,	Patriot King	do.
,,	John Denniston	do.
,,	William Hamlin	do.
,,	George Thompson	do.
,,	Boston ,,	do.
,,	Agostina ,,	do.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

We have pledged our best exertions in behalf of the Indian Medical Service, and the tacts we have assumed, is likely to keep us upon the alert. The late campaign has brought but an ungrateful return, as respects the Medical branch of the army, and we must look to Gibbon for the reason that greater honors are bestowed by mankind upon those who destroy, than upon those who preserve them But even this argument is fallacious in respect of the Military Medical man who, if he saves the life of a soldier, may well consider himself the slayer of every enemy that falls by the hand of him whose life has depended solely on his own skill. The Romans esteemed it a nobler office to save a citizen, than to slay an enemy, and the maxim was founded on self respect. It is good policy to uphold these national maxims: and in proportion as it is good policy to make a soldier respect himself, it would appear to us to be good policy, to respect the man who watches over the soldier's health. We can place ourselves in imagination in the position of Medical men in arduous campaign, and we can conceive no possible duties of a more anxious and trying character Why it is that we shew more respect to the man who knocks us on the head, than to him who puts a head that has been maltreated right again, we will not now investigate. We are sorry to say, that it might involve some considerations of the cowardice of human nature, but we wish not to introduce metaphysics into Leadenhall Street, which, in fact, would be introducing the muses into a "Lust house," as the Dutch have it. But to our purpose.

The orders issued by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday last illustrating as they do, the constant *doubling up* of responsible medical appointments to meet the *exigencies* of the service, indicate more powerfully, than any expressions that we might indulge in the hardship to which certain members of the Medical Body are put for want of the necessary supply to meet the calls of the state.

It will be seen, that no fewer than four officers have been obliged to make over their regiment to other surgeons, to go away on detachment service—thus justifying all that has lately been written on the harassing and over-exacting demand which the Government is making on this class of their public servants.

From these orders it is clear, that neither the chief stations of Meerut, nor Dinapore, nor Nusseerabad, nor Barrackpore, has a single disposable assistant-surgeon at the command of the authorities there, as officers who are fixed with regiments or are employed on other permanent duty, have been ordered to break up their establishments and take their departure at a moment's warning. Had the compensation which the recent orders from the Home authorities concede to Medical officers, when extra duty is imposed on them, been read by certain Officials with a spirit of friendly regard towards the Service, which in fairness they merited, no one could have doubted but that their condition in this respect would have been partly smoothed and less dissatisfaction have resulted, as some more fitting recompense than that which is now granted for the outlay of time and anxiety, which such extra calls entail on them, would have been enjoyed; but, if we are to believe reports (and in this instance we have reason for knowing that we are not wrong) certain parties whose opposition through life to the success of the Medical Department have been stamped in their official acts,* have deemed it proper to consider that there must be some mistake in the wording of the Hon'ble Court's order, and so have managed to get the subject, while Lord Auckland was up the country, referred home again for the reconsideration of the Court. A genteel way, say we, of telling that venerable assembly, that they are dolts for ever sending out such an order. We trust the Head of the Government will not allow his judgement to be warped by the party representations of any person, but that he will see justice done. These are the words of the order in question, and we leave our readers to determine whether the withholding of the allowance alluded to in this mandate, is not another grievance which the Medical Body has a right to complain of.

"It is our wish or intention (such are the expressive words of the Court) that any portion of the Medical allowances authorised for the charge of a corps, should be saved to the Government during the temporary absence of the Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon holding the charge."

And then in order that the reading of this declaration should not be perverted, the Hon'ble Court go on to say:—

"The Medical Officer in temporary charge *will therefore hereafter* receive the *full allowance* which *according to his rank*, he would be entitled to receive if in permanent charge, *according to the practice observed in issuing command allowance.*"

What can be plainer than this—a child who runs might understand it. And if the Officers for whom it is designed, are kept from the benefits of enjoying it. Again we call out for justice to the Medical Service, and are we not right?—*Harkaru, March 24.*

* The conduct of a certain ex-Military Secretary is notorious.

IMPORTANT TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

A question involving not only most especially the interests of the legal profession, but in a less degree that of the public generally, will come before the Supreme Court on Tuesday morning. Mr. Vaughan, the Taxing Officer, forms a different estimate of the fees which ought to be allowed to Attornies and Barristers, from that maintained by his predecessors, and considers that, in several instances, they ought to be much less, but in none that they ought to be higher. As to whether he is right or wrong, we shall not give an opinion, because it will so soon receive judicial notice; but we will say for the satisfaction of Mr. Vaughan, that not a single member of the profession entertains any feeling towards him, but such as is consonant with the entire conviction that he is acting from a conscientious anxiety to perform his duty. He may be wrong, or he may be correct, but whichever way it is decided we are quite sure that not a member of the profession will regard him with any degree of unfriendliness. It is very desirable that there should be some more certain rule as to the allowance of fees, and the Attornies of the Supreme Court, having had a meeting upon the subject, have instructed the Advocate General to bring it to the notice of the Court.—*Calcutta Courier, March 28.*

GENERAL FAITHFUL.

We regret that it is our duty to announce the death of Major General Faithful of the Artillery, which took place yesterday morning at Dum Dum. The General had been ailing for some days, and, strange to say, had been seized with a presentiment that his end was fast approaching. He had removed himself, in consequence of this apprehension, into the house of his medical adviser, under whose care he was rapidly recovering his strength, when he was suddenly attacked, on Tuesday morning, with a sharp pain about the regions of the heart, and in a few minutes he was a corpse.

General Faithful was for some time Commandant of the Artillery, but the last brevet caused his removal. He was an officer of very considerable scientific attainments, and has held successively, during his professional career, the best Ordnance appointments. His "memorial," regarding the competency of Artillery officers for brigade and divisional commands, must be remembered by all our military readers. His conduct, upon this occasion, gained great praise, and his remonstrance met with the success it so well deserved.

The remains of the late Major General were this morning, at sun rise, interred in the Burial Ground at Dum Dum. Two Battalions, completed to their full strength, (one European and one Native) with all the Officers. Regimental Band, Head Quarters, were assembled to form the funeral party. The General, though of retired habits and not extensively known, had many friends, to whom his mildness and urbanity had much endeared him and by whom his loss will be severely felt.—*Harkaru, March 26.*

NEW NATIVE DISPENSARY.

The opening of a Native Dispensary by Baboo Dwarkanath Gupto, a passed student of the Medical College, and the profitable return of capital which the undertaking promises, have, we are informed, induced two other students to establish another and a separate Dispensary on an equally comprehensive scale. This new concern is to be conducted by Baboos Ramcoomar Dutt and Gobindchunder Gupto, the former of whom was the Apothecary of the College Hospital since its foundation, and has acquired much experience, besides extensive medical knowledge, in the professional line in which he has or is about to embark. In addition to a well assorted Dispensary, the new competitors, if they may be so called, have it in contemplation to open a soda-water manufactory the demand for which is daily increasing in this country, on account of the growing taste of the Natives for European articles and refreshments. When we, on a former occasion, noticed the establishment of a Native Dispensary, we remarked that these and similar indications of the growth of an enterprising spirit amongst the rising youths, most of whom still look up to Government for public employment, are a great step towards the application of unemployed capital to undertakings, which are as profitable to those who invest it, as they are beneficial to the people at large. There is ample room in Calcutta, we believe, for two Native Dispensaries to prosper, and when we recollect that the parties are determined to sell genuine and warranted medicines at a much cheaper price than any European establishment of the description at present existing in Calcutta, we are almost confident that they will meet with sufficient patronage and encouragement, for they will thus bring them within the reach of even poor Natives who lately have been thoroughly convinced, in a variety of instances, of the immeasurable superiority and efficacy of European medicines, not to speak of the superior mode of treatment, over those manufactured by men who received no systematic medical instruction.—*From a Native Correspondent of the Calcutta Courier.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The influence which the Native press exercises upon the improvement of the condition of the Hindoos is very great. The publication of such newspapers as the *Probhakur*, &c. has infused into their breasts a spirit of enquiry which augurs well for their future advancement in the scale of civilized nations. By discussing questions of national importance, and considering them on the broad principles of jurisprudence, they have opened their eyes to what forms the primary end of their existence as a nation. They have enabled them to form a just estimate of their inherent rights which they claim to enjoy in common with their Anglo brethren. In a word, they have taught them to think as reasonable beings, and act as moral agents.

That this has been the case will appear evident from reference to the state of this country a few years back. Then the people, reposing on the bosom of lethargy suffered their mental energies to lie dormant. They manifested a culpable lukewarmness to the great work of mental improvement. Of all nations in the van of civilization they were the most backward. In short, they had nothing to distinguish them from the rest of mankind, but their profound ignorance.

But those days are gone by, and we now find that many of the natives, roused by a laudable spirit, have appeared as bold champions in the cause of their country. Rec aimed from the influence of prejudice, and fired with a zeal for ameliorating their condition, they are now making active exertions in the field of mental cultivation. In short a wonderful change has come over their manners and character. What is the cause of this improved condition of the Hindoos? Because the voice of reason, speaking through the press, has been too loud not to be heard; because the editors, of the native papers are employing all their energies to inspire their countrymen with a love for India, and a desire to better its state, as well as to defend their privileges from the encroachments of oppression.

But there is no good under the sun which has not its kindred evil. The native press, which has conferred so great a blessing on the nati es, has likewise become an instrument of evil The editors of the native papers. I am sorry to say, have in some degree abused the privilege of a free press. In many cases they fill their papers with nothing but abusive language, and virulent attacks upon, the characters of individuals. This is an evil which calls for a remedy, as it tends to frustrate the object of the press, which is intended not for gratifying individual animosities but for doing justice to the oppressed, and advocating the cause of virtue. Let them therefore refrain from pursuing such a course of conduct. By doing so, they will render their papers channels of national usefulness.—*From a Native Correspondent of the Eastern Star.*

From Ghuzni we learn that the thermometer on the 13th ultomo was *only* 4 degrees below zero, and that the snow was melting fast. The men of the 16th N. I. had ceased to suffer from affections of the chest and fever.—*Englishman, March* 31.

A friend writing from Quetta says—

'We have only received one Cabul dawk during the last six weeks—the road is so completely shut up by the snow between Candahar and Cabul. Still people will continue to send letters by that route. We have a lovely chimate here: the snow has not fallen in any great quantity in the valley: once we had it about 4 inches deep all over, but the hills are well covered on the northern sides, and will remain so probably till May or June next. What would your pale-faced ditchers not give for a week's cooling up here? There is splendid shooting here. It commences in September with the Chicore—not the bird so named in a late number of the Magazine; but the real fire eater of the Himalayas. A friend is going to send you some sketches of this bird and also of the rock partridge, (a beautiful bird, some what smaller than the grey partridge of Hindostan,) and the wild sheep and goat of the neighbouring hills. The head and horns of one of these goats are now in my possession: the horns are as thick as those of a tame buffalo and 26 inches long. * * * * Hammersley is just going down the Bolan-pass on duty: he has been made Adjutant of [illegible] to be called the Bolan Rangers, raised from the plundering tribes of the hills in our vicinage. All is quiet here and at Kelat—and the people seem well pleased with our *insaf*—I only wonder that such a word exists in their language."—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

BANGALORE.

The following scrap of Bangalore intelligence is from the letter of a Correspondent:—

"The weather lately so sultry is much improved by a little rain that has fallen, and the dust at this season of the year a great nuisance, has been laid much to the comfort of the fair and fashionable. Since the 34th ball, there has not been any public party, save dinners to the new arrivals—however, we are looking forward with great zest to the 6th proximo—when the 38th give a ball to the Cantonment at the rooms.—It is asserted that *the* General and family are shortly coming up—of course rather doubted, according to the old proverb of "Too good to be true." The Bishop is still here—and with his family in excellent health, he has however been unwell and this is the reason that the new Church was not consecrated the other day. A plan for enlarging the old church is under submission to government through his Lordship:—it being next to impossible to accomodate all the European troops with sittings, although they attend in portions at the three services. The Bell which is a nuisance where it now is, is to be removed to a Belfry proposed to be erected on the new portion of the building.—27*th March* 1840.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

SIR,—In your last I was happy to see that improvements in the head-dress and the knapsack of the Native Troops are in contemplation.—They are both much needed, and in the course of many years experience I have always attributed the vertigo so common at Heavy Marching order parades to the oppressive tightness and weight of the Turband, in some degree, and in a *great measure* to the pressure of the knapsack straps across the chest. No one who has attended these parades frequently, can have failed to notice how common it is for men to fall out at them: a rare occurrence when under arms for any other purpose.

To remedy the first I would propose a shako of Blue cloth made up on a light frame of Bamboo, and which might be ornamented with light lines and tassels, so improving the appearance of the head-dress, and the comfort of the Sepoy, besides having the advantage of costing less than the present cumbrous affair, the principal expence of which is the pound or two of brass in the *Binnie* and *Coopoo*.

I will send you a muster of what I mean.

It should have a rather *loose* cover—here again much trouble would be spared the poor Sepoy.—You can hardly fancy the hours that are wasted now-a-days in plastering and fitting on the covers after a full dress parade.

A very neat, comfortable, and economical description of strap is now in use I believe with the 19th N. I. One very great convenience is that a man without help can put on or take off his pack. I have known a general officer *time* corps in *unpacking* at a Review—and I assure you 12 minutes was thought very fair.—Right files were obliged to assist Left, then vice versa.—If the straps I have seen, and said to be in use with the 19th were introduced, I think it could be done *together* in 4 or 5. I dont mean simply throwing off the pack, but also exposing the contests for inspection.

These improvements are decidedly wanting and will add much to the comfort of the Sepoy. I would as an humble individual beg to call the attention of our Chief to the Sandals. Surely Shoes would be more useful and comfortable in mud or jungle.

Your's faithfully,
Bangalore, 27th March, 1840. TRIM.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

SIR,—The Barracks in this fort are a sort of *Hell on Earth* for our men, since our Head Quarter, Recruits and Volunteers, have all joined, which make the Regiment upwards of 900 strong. The lower Fort is not a situation in which European Troops should ever be placed; it is a furnace in the middle of the day, and till about 8 o'clock in the evening, when an extraordinary chilling wind sets in, which is most destructive to our men, as the Barracks and Guard Houses are not constructed in a manner to shelter them from it. From this cause, there are 46 in hospital this morning with *Fever alone* and the number of Venereal cases is 44. arising from the want of a medical police and a Lock Hospital.

The Hospital is two miles distant from the Barracks, and no Medical Officer lives at it, or there is no quarter for him, which requires as be represented, if it be not known already at Head Quarters; for as it is, neither the sick nor the Medical Officer, are justly considered.

The *heat and steam* in the Barracks is so great by day, that the men cannot bear to lie down on their cots inside, but crowd about the doors, windows, and verandahs; and when the chilly gusty wind comes in the evening, they are then caught in it, dripping and sweltering in perspiration; whence arise the Fevers, Liver complaints, and Fluxes from which so many of them are suffering; and if we get the Cholera, as the Dragoons and 39th did last year in this locality —*God help us!* It is very extraordinary that the authorities will not take a lesson from what occurred last year, and put a part of the Regiment into the old Dragoon Barracks outside, which were found to be beyond (*the aggravated*) influence of Cholera, as shewn by its very partial & mild effect upon the European Horse Artillery quartered in them. The air at the Dragoon lines is always more free and fresh than in the lower Fort, and the wind is a continuous breeze there at night, and not a whirlwind as in the Fort.

If you consider this letter of interest enough for publication in your Journal, which is no doubt read at the Head Quarters of all the Presidencies, and also at home, I shall let you know from time to time what is done for us, and what is omitted which ought to be done.

It is expected that the Regiment on the Queen's marriage will change its designation to that of "*Prince Alberts.*"

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ALBERT.

Bellary, 23d March, 1840.

THE NEILGHERRIES.

The Governor reached the Hills on the 26th Instant. The rains commenced on the preceding day at about 12 o'clock and have since continued to come down regularly. Mr. Chamier and Colonel King are out shooting every morning.—*United Service Gazette, March* 31.

NAGPORE.

We learn from Nagpore that a serious affray took place on the banks of the Wurdah a few days since, between some of the Rajah's people and the subjects of the Nizam, in which several lives were lost. A dispute regarding some ground was the cause of the disturbance, a report of which no sooner reached the Resident, than he started off with Captain Whistler's troop of Cavalry and two Companies of Infantry, to investigate the affair.—*Ibid.*

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

The Left Wing H. M's 41st Foot was to leave Poonah this morning on route to join Regimental Head Quarters Belgaum. We are happy to learn that a Detachment of about one hundred Recruits for H. M's 57th Foot now on route to Trichinopoly, is getting on admirably. Not a single case of sickness had occurred although the men have been but a few weeks in the Country and the weather is dreadfully oppressive. This our Correspondent attributes to the very judicious arrangements of Captain Leonard Smith, commanding the party, who has hot coffee ready prepared for his men half way in every stage; this refreshment enables them to proceed with cheerfulness, and by timing his marches with judgment, the men have each morning been comfortably in their Tents by 7 o'clock. How much preferable is such a system to giving Europeans spirits on the march as used formerly to be often practised! A letter from Bangalore mentions that the 15th Hussars have received a splendid remount from the Depot at Ossoor. Orders have been received from the Supreme Government directing that the Madras Detachment may be at at Singapore, the place of rendezvous for the expedition to China before the 8th of May next. A Committee of Survey on the Provisions &c. of the Detachment for the Eastward assembled at the Granary yesterday morning. The *Spectator* mentions that the recruits of H. M. 39th reached Sekunderabad on the 19th and were to proceed onward to Kamptee on the 24th Instant. It was reported at Secunderabad that the 20th and 21st Regiments would return there immediately. The present exertions of that excellent Commissariat Officer Captain Awdry are spoken of as unremitting, and his vigilance has, it seems, already operated as a check on the depredations which some months since were very prevalent at that Station.

SANATORY REPORTS OF. H. M. TROOPS.

We understand that the above reports have caused a considerable *sensation* at the War Office, and that they have led to the disclosure there, of the unhealthiness of many of the Madras Stations being chiefly owing to causes capable of amelioration, often reported on and inquired into officially, yet still neglected. These reports will however completely circumvent the future *burking* of legitimate complaints from Commanding Officers and Surgeons; and as they are for the information of Parliament, they must soon produce salutary improvements in the quarters of our gallant defenders, which are so much wanted at every station under this Presidency. By the letter of "ALBERT," it would appear that the King's Own are threatened with a repetition of the mismanagement of last year at Bellary, unless Sir Hugh Gough shall be pleased to interfere and issue some peremptory orders in time to prevent it; and should a mortality of 50 or 60 men occur in H. M. 4th Regiment this Season from Cholera, are the Government and Commander in Chief, ask we, prepared to give a *valid* answer to the question from Secretary Macaulay, as to "why were not two or three Companies put into the Dragoon Barracks outside the Fort, seeing that the European Horse Artillery did not lose a man all the time they were quartered in them, whilst the 13th Dragoons and 39th Foot in the Fort, got virulent Cholera which they could not shake off even by going into camp, and whereby they suffered dreadfully? Thus much for the present position and prospects of the King's Own at Bellary, regarding which we challenge the local authorities to prove what we have stated to be overdrawn.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 2.

The Duke of WELLINGTON resumed his usual seat this evening in the house. He was warmly congratulated on his re-appearance by Lords Ellenborough, Ashburton, Aberdeen, &c., but looked extremely ill. He was very pale and thin, but seemed in good spirits.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a petition from the Ilchester Deanery Board of Education, praying that in any measure relative to the revenues of the church, the rights of the dignitaries of the cathedrals and deaneries might not be interfered with. The right reverend prelate, in presenting petitions from clergy of Chester, praying that in any measure on the subject of church discipline the ancient jurisdiction of the bishops might be secured, observed that it had been his misfortune for two years to be opposed on this question to the judgment of those he respected, and one in particular, whom he much reversed; but it was now his happy duty to state that the bishops had had communication together on the subject, and without any sacrifice of principle they had been able to agree to the promotion of a bill which he trusted would be satisfactory to the church aud that house. Such steps had already been taken as would, he thought, secure the accomplishment of the object which they all in common had in view.

The Bishop of LONDON confirmed the statement of the right rev. prelate, and added that the provisions of the proposed bill were already agreed upon, with the exception of some legal difficulties, on which they would pray the assistance of the law lords.

The Bishoy of LONDON presented a petition complaining the state of the law relating to church patronage in Scotland. He hoped government would submit a measure relating to church patronage in England and Scotland, which would satisfy the moderate on both sides.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented petitions from twenty-five parishes in Scotland on the same subject. He could confirm the statements of the rev. prelate as to the extent and intensity of ill-will which prevailed on this subject, and he hoped the noble viscount (Melbourne) would speedily introduce a measure for reconciling their grievances.

Lord MELBOURNE could not say that he would immediately introduce into Parliament a measure to remedy those grievances. But government were aware of the great extent of ill-will which grew out of the question, and the whole subject would unquestionably receive most serious attention.

The Earl of HADDINGTON said the excitement in Scotland was much to be deplored; but it ought to be remembered that it was produced by the conduct of the commissioners of the General Assembly, who had suspended a majority of a whole Presbytery from all spiritual functions, because they declared they would obey the law as expounded in the Auchterarder case. The civil court did not at all interfere until called upon to interpret and put in force the law as declared by that house. Those unfortunate gentlemen had had their motives and conduct grievously misrepresented; their conduct had been loyal and peaceable, and they were well deserving of the sympathy, regard, and support of all peaceable and well thinking men.

The Earl of MINTO hoped their lordships would see the propriety of abstaining from discussing the question at present. He thought it would be better to wait until the measure was proposed; and he trusted he was not too sanguine in hoping that it would put an end to the excitement so unhappily prevailing in Scotland.

The Earl of GALLOWAY believed noble lords did not wish to anticipate a discussion as to the merits of the question, but their anxiety arose from the great tardiness of government in coming to parliament on a subject of so much importance.

The Earl of ROSSIE thought the government were quite right not to be precipitate on a question so important.

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented several petitions from Scotland against intrusion.

The Earl of ROSSIE presented petitions from Perth, Angus, Dundee, and other places, for total repeal of the corn laws.

The Marquis of NORMANBY brought up the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, up to August 1, 1839.

THE SULPHUR TRADE.

Lord LYNDHURST said he had a petition to present to their lordships respecting the commercial relations of this country with the government of Sicily, and particularly in as far as the sulphur trade was carried on by this country. The petition was signed by several merchants of London. The noble and learned lord had reason to expect other petitions on the same subject from Liverpool and Glasgow, but from accidental circumstances these petitions had not come to hand. This subject was really a matter of importance. The noble viscount, two or three nights ago, intimated that many false statements had been made in regard to the commerce of the country to promote political objects; but he could say, so far as this petition was concerned, that he presented it without political or party views, and for the sole purpose of obtaining redress for the petitioners, as well as some compensation for all the losses they had sustained. Their lordships, no doubt, knew that in consequence of an important discovery in chemistry, sulphur had become more necessary in the manufactures of the country. In the course of seven years the importation of that article gradually increased, and in 1807 it amounted to 44,000 tons. The whole of this importation was from the island of Sicily. In 1816 a commercial treaty was entered into between this country and the Sicilian government, and in the stipulations it was provided that protection should be given to British commerce, and that British subjects should be allowed at their free will and pleasure to dispose of their goods and commodities, and that no duties should be levied on them that were not levied on the subjects of the most favoured nation. In consequence of that treaty, the merchants had embarked a large property in the sulphur trade. They had taken mines, and employed machinery and workmen upon an expensive and large scale. In 1838 it was carried on advantageously, and in July of that year, it was for the first time stated by the Sicilian government that they had granted a monopoly of the trade not to the French, but to certain French adventurers. Their lordships would find that they had not observed the stipulations and conditions of the treaty he had stated. The contract was that no others should interfere with this trade, and that had been broken. How these parties induced the Neapolitan government to consent to the new monopoly the noble and learned lord was not prepared to state. It was evidently an infraction of the treaty, because by the treaty every British subject was to dispose of his property in the way he might find most to his interest. The monopoly amounted to nothing less than a probibition. It was now arranged that no one should sell sulphur in the island to any other than the new contractor. They might it was true, sell and export, but in doing so they paid nearly the value of the article in duties. The consequence of this infringement was that twenty-four British ships which had arrived, and were waiting to carry sulphur to England, were obliged to return without cargoes. The sulphur-trade, of so much importance to this country, was entirely put an end to. It was true mines were still worked, but the high price they had to pay for the article made it impossible to carry it on with advantage. Their lordships would naturally suppose this new contract occasioned an outcry on the part of the British Consul in Sicily. It certainly did produce much excitement, not only amongst the British residents, but a large portion of the population employed in the mines. These persons lost their employment, and their resentment was such, that if there had been British ships on the coast, the contract would probably not have been made. The government, informed of the transaction, sent a gentleman, Mr. M'Gregor, to represent the affair to the Sicilian government. Eighteen months had expired since the departure of Mr. M'Gregor and nothing effectual have been done for the removal of the grievance. The noble and learned lord had heard that some treaty was signed at the end of last year, and why it was not communicated to parliament he did not know, but he had no doubt the noble viscount would give some satisfactory information on the subject. The object of the petitioners was to call for protection. They felt that they had a right to claim protection, and call on her Majesty's government for redress. With a view of obtaining that redress, he should move the petition be read.

The petition was accordingly read. The petitioners claimed such relief as the house, in its wisdom, might apply.

Lord MELBOURNE said the noble and learned lord had fairly stated the importance and the amount of British capital employed in the sulphur trade with the Two Sicilies. The noble lord had fairly, impartially, and without exaggeration, brought the case before the house. (Hear) The noble lord had, however, in the course of his speech, alluded to several commercial transactions between this country and other states, which struck him (Lord Melbourne) with the conviction that he wished to imply that the commerce of this country was not attended to in the manner it ought to be. (Hear.) Now, the very reverse was the case. (Hear.)

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What he (Lord Melbourne) had stated on that subject on former occasions arose from the numerous notices of motion which had been given on the subject in both houses. The noble lord had fairly stated the nature of the case, and the injurious effects attending the sulphur monopoly with great accuracy. That monopoly he was aware had been granted in favour of subjects of France; but it was not the act of the present government of that country. The noble and learned lord next stated that the monopoly was contrary to the terms of the treaty between this country and the Sicilies; that was quite correct, and he had been carried on in opposition to that treaty, and therefore it was right as the treaty had been violated, to call the attention of the Government of the Two Sicilies to the subject, and request an alteration. (Hear.) That was the exact view taken of the subject by her Majesty's government, and on the 6th of August last a strong remonstrance was made, and a verbal promise made, that the monopoly should be given up and altogether abolished. It was therefore the duty of the government of England to demand a fulfilment of that promise, and a strict observance of the treaty which had been entered into for the benefit of British merchants, which would be done without loss of time. (Hear, hear.) The government at Naples had intimated its intention of making alterations in the tariff relating to duties paid on Brittsh goods; they had intimated their intention of reducing certain duties, and that was the sole object of his (Mr. M'Gregor's) mission—these were the sole instructions he received. Mr. M'Gregor, however, with the best intentions, entered into a treaty with the government of Sicily, but which treaty was not ratified by the British government. Mr. M'Gregor was a gentleman of great talents, great industry, and, as he before said, actuated by the best intentions, but on this occasion he had gone beyond his instructions. It was, he admitted, considering the importance of the case, a question which required strong measures to be taken. Strong remonstrances had already been sent to Naples, demanding a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty which had been concluded with this country, and he hoped they would be attended to.

Lord LYNDHURST said that eighteen months had now elapsed since the infraction of the treaty. He should wish to know what had been done during that time with regard to the case? The losses to the merchants had been going on all that time, to the amount, he was told, of 1,000*l.* a day. Surely this was a case, then, for immediate interference.

Lord MELBOURNE answered that no act had been done, as he had already stated. The government had had the promise that the monopoly should be put an end to, and it now rested with this country to insist that the treaty should be fulfilled.

Lord LYNDHURST desired to be informed whether the noble viscount knew whether the Neapolitan government did not insist upon the continuation of the monopoly for six months, from the 1st of January last?

Viscount MELBOURNE—I have not heard of that.

Lord LYNDHURST—Six line-of-battle ships sent from Malta to Naples would have settled the matter at once.

The house then adjourned.—*Globe, March* 3.

SPEECH OF MR. SHERIFF ALISON.

AT THE GLASGOW MEETING FOR PRESENTING A TESTIMONIAL TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

Mr. Sheriff Alison, in the course of a very eloquent address, said—My lord, it is difficult to say anything original on a topic on which national gratitude has long since poured forth its encomium, and genius every where exhausted its eloquence, and regarding which, so marvellous is the story it has to recount, even the words of truth may seem to be gilded by the colours of panegyric. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, if I were inclined to do so, I have been anticipated both in prose and verse and I gladly avail myself of the words of a noble lord whose heart I know is with this meeting, and, which proves that he has inherited from his long line of ancestors not only a taste for the splendour but the real spirit of the days of chivalry "A Caesar, without his ambition—a Pompey, without his pride—a Marlborough, without his avarice—a Frederick, without his infidelity, he approaches nearer to the model of a Christian here than any commander who has yet appeared among men." (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I will not speak of his exploits. I will not speak of Asia entwined by his valour, or Europe delivered by his arm. I will recount his career in the lines of the poet, to which I am sure all present will listen with delight, if not from their concurrence in the sentiments, at least from their admiration of the language:—

"Victor on Assaye's eastern plain,
Victor on all the fields of Spain!
Welcome! thy work of glory done,
Welcome! from danger greatly dared,
From nations vanquish'd, nations spared.
Unconquered Wellington."

(Loud cheers) But, my lord, it is not the military glories of Wellington on which I wish to dwell. They have become as household words amongst us, and will thrill the British heart in every quarter of the globe so long as a drop of British blood remains in the world. It is the moral character of the conflict which I chiefly wish to illustrate, and it is that which I trust will secure the unanimous applause even of this varied assembly. (Cheers.) He was assailed by numbers—he met them by skill; he was assailed by rapine—he encountered it by discipline; he was assailed by cruelty—he vanquished it by humanity—he was assailed by the powers of wickedness—he conquered them by the constancy of virtue. (Immense applause mingled with cries of "no, no," from the Cartists.) Some of you, I perceive, deny the reality of these moral qualities; but have you forgot the contemporaneous testimony of those who had received his protection and experienced his hostility? Have you forgot that the hero who had driven Massena, at the head of 100,000 men, with disgrace out of the war-wasted and desolate realm of Portugal, was hailed as a deliverer by millions whom he protected and saved when he led his triumphant army into the valleys of France? (Enthusiastic cheering.) If his career were attended by bloodshed, it was only because such a calamity is inseparable from the path alike of the patriot hero as of the raving conqueror. The slaughter of the unresisting never stained his triumphs; the pillage of the innocent never sullied his career. Prodigal of his own labour, careless of his own life, he was avaricious only of the blood of his own soldiers. He won the wealth of empires with his own good sword, but he returned none but what he received from the gratitude of the King he had served, and the nation he had saved. (Cheers.) My lord, the glory of the conqueror is nothig now: other ages have been dazzled with the phantom of military renown; other nations have bent beneath the yoke to foreign oppression, and other ages have seen the energies of mankind wither before the march of victorious power. It has been reserved for our age alone to witness—it has been the high prerogative of Wellington only to exhibit—a more animated spectacle; to behold power applied only to the purposes of beneficence, victory made the means of moral renovation, conquest become the instrument of national resurrection. (Loud cheers.) Before the march of his victorious power we have seen the energies of the world revive; we have heard his triumphant voice awaken a fallen race to nobler duties, and recal the remembrance of their pristine glory; we have seen his banners waving over the infant armies of a renovated people, and the track of his chariot wheels followed, not by the sighs of a captive, but the blessings of a liberated world. (Loud cheers, mingled with cries of "No," from the Charists.) My lord, we may well say a liberated world; for it was his firmness which first opposed a barrier to the hitherto irresistible wavers of Gallic ambition: It was his counsel which traced out the path of European deliverance, and his victories which reanimated the all but extinguished spirit of European resistance. (Cheers.) My lord, it was from the rocks of Torres Vedras that the waves of French conquest first permanently receded. It was from Wellington's example that Russia was taught the means of resistance when the day of her trial arose; it was from his counsels there were traced out the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh that design of the Moscow campaign. (Cheers.) And my lord, it was the contemporaneous victories of the Duke of Wellington that sustained the struggle for European independence in that awful conflict. When the French legion, in apparently invincible strength, were preparing for the fight of Borodmo, they were startled by the salvos from the Russian lines which announced the victory of Salmanca—(Cheers); and when the Russian army marching in mournful silence round their burning capital and the midnight sky was illuminated by the flames of Moscow, a breathless messenger brought the news of the fall of Madrid—(cheers)—and the revived multitude beheld in the triumph of Wellington and the capture of the Spanish capital, an omen of their deliverance and the rescue of their own metropolis, (Enthusiatic cheers.) Nor were the services of the Duke of Wellington of less vital consequence in later times. When the tide of victory had ebbed on the plains of Saxony, and European freedom quivered in the balance of the congress of Prague, it was Wellington that threw his sword into the beam by the victory of Vittoria. It was the shout of the world at the delivered Peninsula which terminated the indecision of the cabinet of Vienna. (great applause) Vain would have been all the subsequent triumphs of the allies, vain the thunder of Leipsic and the capture of Paris, if Wellington had not opposed an impassible barrier to the revived power of France on the plains of Flanders. What said Napoleon, when revolving his eventful career in the solitude of St. Helena? "If Wellington and the English army had been defeated at Waterloo, what would have availed all the myriads of Russians, Austrians, Germans, and Spaniards, who were crowding to the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees." (Enthusiastic cheers.) My lord, as I have spoken now only of the moral effects of the military career of Wellington I will not speak of his political career. A quarter of a century has elapsed since his warlike career terminated, and we only now feel its benefits—(loud groans from the chartists);—a quarter of a century hence it will be time enough for the world to decide on his civil career. (Cheers, intermixed with loud groans, from the chartists,) Gentlemen turning to the chartists), I well know what those marks of disapprobation mean;—you mean that we feel the effects of Wellington's career in the weight of the public debt. ("Yes, yes,," and cheers from the chartists What; did the duke create the national debt? Was there none of it in existence when he began his career? It was made by his hand—it was fixed upon us by Napoleon's power; aed in what state would you now have been if, when you had the national debt on your backs, you had had the chains of France about your necks, (Rapturous applause, and the whole meeting standing up, vociferously cheering, with the exception of the chartists.) Gentlemen, I have seen what a commerced city suffers from the ambition of Napoleon—I have seen a city once greater and richer than Glasgow, when it had emersed from 20 years of republican conquest. I saw Venice in 1815, and I saw 100,000 artisans begging their bread in the streets. (Renewed and long continued cheering.) Gentlemen there is not a hammer that now falls, nor a wheel revolves, nor a shuttle that is put in motion, in Glasgow, that its power of doing so is not owing to the Duke of Wellington; and you who now strive to to stifle the voice of national gratitude, owe to him the bread of yourselves and your children. (Enthusiastic cheering) And I tell you that whatever you may now think, so your own children and your childrens' children will declare. (Immense applause,) I have the honour to move, "That a committee be now appointed for the purpose of procuring subscriptions, with full power to name sub-committes, and take other measures necessary for carrying into effect these resolutions."

QUEEN VICTORIA.

"There is much talk in some English saloons (says the paper from which we quote), not of the *coups d' etat*, but of the *coups de tete* of Queen Victoria who is passing her honeymoon in the midst of pleasure and caprices, and changes twenty times a-day from "gay to grave" from good, humour to passion. The petty despotic *enfantillages* of this Elizabeth on the small scale furnish-it is said, grave matter for reflection to the grave personages that surround her, and who witness her proceedings which, in affairs of state as in affairs of the *Boudoir* are marked with the caprice and obstinacy of an ill behaved child. It was said, a few days ago, that the Queen had experienced a fit of passion which could not be calmed except by the remonstrances of Lord Melbourne. Her Majesty has for secretary the Baroness Lehzen, a lady of distinguished merit. This lady was writing a letter, which the Queen was dictating, and never supposed, while she was whirling her eye-glass about at the end of her chain, that her Majesty was stooping close to her over the back of her chair, so that the eye-glass, in its rotatory motion, gave a slight tap on the end of the Queen's nose, who furious at the circumstance, and notwithstanding all the excuses of the Baroness ordered that lady to leave her presence, and to confine herself to her own apartments in the Palace, for a week. The poor lady afflicted at her disgrace retired in tears, and her position inspired such a warm interest in the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes, that her Grace ventured to demand the pardon of the offender. This intercession of the Duchess irritated the Queen to the highest degree, and involved her in the same disgrace with the Baroness; the Queen told her that since she had undertaken her defence she was as badly advised as the Baroness, and that, in consequence, her Grace should not come into her Majesty's presence for four days. The Duchess of Sutherland was deeply offended, and, on leaving the Palace, sent her resignation into the Lord High Chamberlain. Lord Melbourne perceived the necessity of arranging this affair, which might give offence to the whole of the English nobility; but it was not without great trouble that he got the young Queen to listen to reason, and her Majesty granted the pardon with very indifferent grace."—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 6.

MARRIAGE.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Our readers have read in our columns a congratulatory address to the throne on the marriage of the Queen with Prince Albert, from the religious Society of *Friends*, commonly called Quakers.

That address is truly interesting for its high moral tone, and beautiful for its earnest simplicity of language.

Take the following passage:—"The INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE we have ever regarded as a DIVINE ORDINANCE, and it is our prayer to God that his blessing may richly crown thy union, and render it conducive to thine own happiness and the welfare of thy people.

"It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we anticipate thy future happiness in this union, and earnest are our desires for thee and for thy consort, that, WALKING IN THE FEAR OF THE LORD, your examples may be so ordered in all things by that wisdom which is from above, as powerfully to promote the cause of TRUE RELIGION and VIRTUE throughout the land."

Let us not forget that at the time when the plain-spoken descendants of George Fox and William Penn approached the throne and remind the Queen of this mighty empire that *the institution of marriage is a Divine ordinance*, opinions are disseminated through England, subversive of popular reverence for that holy institution—the source of all the endearing relations of kindred, and the sweet charities of domestic life. In every country in which marriage is religiously reverenced, morality flourishes—in every country in which it is held in contempt, man is a degraded being—woman is a slave, and rare are the followers of moral virtue that are gathered in the desert of a wild licentiousness.

With what exquisite beauty and truth does the greatest poet, with *one* exception, that the world ever produced, exclaim,

"Hail, wedded love! mysterious, law, true source
Of human offspring—sole propriety
In paradise, of all things common else.
By thee adult' rous lust was driven from men,
Among the bestial herds to range—by thee,
Founded in reason, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son and brother, first were known,'

The "bestial herds" which Milton in those splendid lines alludes to, were the original "socialists"—the brute libertines of the field and common. The only difference between them and the modern socialists, whose avowed leader Lord Melbourne introduced to our then maiden Queen, is, that the "bestial herds" of the field and common act according to their nature—the blind unreasoning instinct of mere animal existence, whereas the socialists put off the nature of man in abusing that reason which is the gift of God, and in degrading themselves to the level of the brute creation. This they call "emancipation from human prejudices." It is, indeed, an emancipation to which the ass—the goat, and the hog that wallowth in the mire, have attained long before them.

We should like to have seen whether the countenance of the Premier fell or not when the Queen, who had been so deeply insulted by the introduction to which we have alluded was exhorted to "promote the cause of true religion and virtue" throughout the land.

The "socialists" denounce MARRIAGE, the BIBLE, and PROPERTY, as the three great sources of evil to society. Without property there can certainly be no monarchy, nor, of course, a Queen or a title to a crown. Why a man professing such doctrines should be favoured with a personal introduction to a sovereign, the very foundation of whose throne he was endeavouring to remove, we cannot possibly conjecture unless his claim to such distinction was rendered irresistible by his endeavouring to destroy at the same time the religion and morality of her people. Without the Bible we presume we can have no Christianity; and without the institution of marriage it would be quite as vain to look for morality in the Queen's dominions.

Let me leave to the Owenite plagiarists of bestial habits, and the four-footed "philosophers," whom they imitate, the enjoyment of a truly-radical "emancipation" from the ancient bondage of religion, and virtue, and let us join with the "Society of Friends" in repeating the loyal and fervent aspiration. "May He, by whom Kings reign and Princes decree justice, bless thee, O Queen and increasingly make thee a blessing to thy own and to surrounding nations and mayest thou, at the end of thy days, through the mercy of God in Christ Jesus our Saviour, be received into everlasting glory."

OUT-POST ANECDOTES.

In talking over old scenes and by-gone times with other officers who had served in the Peninsula, the conversation has frequently turned upon the pleasant way in which the out-post duty was carried on towards *the close of the war*; and, as I was serving in a light infantry company at the time that the army was in the south of France, and was, therefore, very constantly upon out-post, I had many opportunities of personally remarking the courteous manner in which the duty was performed between the French and British armies; and, perhaps, a few anecdotes that came under my own immediate observation may not be deemed wholly uninteresting to the general reader.

I never knew an advanced sentry of either army to be *wantonly* shot at the out-post; and I have often myself, when strolling too far in advance of my own piquet, been waved back by the French, but in no one instance was I fired upon.

The out-post of the division to which I belonged were furnished by mixed piquets from the light companies of the different regiments, and two battalions of German riflemen, known in that part of the army as "Halket's Green Germans." They were excellent soldiers; and their officers were a remarkably gentlemanlike, well-informed set of men.

At the time that the Allied Army were in front of S. Jean de Luz, and shortly before the battle of the Nivelle, it was very difficult—nay, almost impossible—to procure any good wine; and, being one day on out-post duty at a post which we used to call the Chapel Hill Piquet, it occurred to a German officer and myself, that being on good terms with the French, and in the habit of often chatting with their officers at the out-post, we might be able to get a case of claret by their means. On going to the front we were immediately joined by a French officer, who expressed every wish to oblige us; but he said that he really could not afford to purchase the wine himself, with the chance of losing his money in case any movement should take place in either army; but that, if we chose to take the risk upon ourselves, and would intrust him with the price of it, his regiment would be again at the out-post in three days' time, and that we should then have our wine. He was true to his word: on the third day there was a case of most excellent claret waiting for us, which he had been kind enough to bring upon a mule from St. Jean de Luz; and we parted, after exchanging names, and mutually expressing a wish that we might renew our acquaintance at some future period under happier auspices. When at Paris, in 1830, and living on terms of intimacy with many French officers who had served in the Peninsular War, I made particular inquiries about my Chapel Hill acquaintance, but could never learn any tidings of him. If, however, by any strange accident, this number of the United Service Journal should find its way into his hands, he will not be displeased to see that his kindness and good-nature are duly appreciated after the lapse of so many years.

At the Chapel Hill post there was a small open chestnut grove between the French and English piquets, which was not occupied by either party during the day; but at night our sentries were pushed forward close to each other amongst the trees. One fine moonlight night our advanced sentry called the attention of Colonel Alexander to the French sentry in his front, who was distinctly seen in the moonlight leaning against a tree, and fast asleep with his musket by his side. Alexander went quietly up to him, and took possession of the musket and then awoke him. The man at first was much frightened upon finding himself disarmed, and in the hands of an English officer. Alexander give him back his firelock, merely remarking, that it was fortunate for him that he had found him asleep on his post, instead of one of his own officers. The poor fellow expressed the greatest gratitude; and, by way of excuse for such an unsoldierlike act, said, that his regiment having been moved from the extreme left of the French army, he had been marching for many hours through bad cross-roads; and, having been immediately put upon out-post duty, he was overcome by fatigue.

It was at the same post, that one day seeing a French officer coming towards us, another officer and myself went out to meet him. He said he was aware that Prince R—— belonged to that part of our army, and inquired whether the Prince happened to be then on out-post. We answered, that he was so, and was, moreover, field-officer of the day, and that we would punctually deliver any message which he might have for him. He replied, "Well, then, I have most important news for him: there has been a great battle fought in the north of Europe, in which his elder brother has been killed, and the Prince serving in your army is now the head of his family. A few days after this occurrence, I was informed that Prince R—— had obtained leave to return to Germany for the purpose of looking after his affairs.

I remember once, after a trifling skirmish, when the firing had ceased on both sides, that we observed a Portuguese advanced sentry, belonging to a regiment of Cacadores, who had been pushed forward as a vilette, amusing himself by fighting a sort of duel with the French sentry in his front. After they had exchanged three or four shots, down dropped the Portuguese to all appearance dead; and the Frenchman, without waiting to reload his musket, ran up in the hope of securing the dead man's knapsack before any one could reach the spot from our side. But the Portuguese proved too cunning a fellow for "Johnny Crapaud!" He allowed him to come within a few yards of him, when, jumping up, he shot him dead, and then quietly resumed his duty as a sentry.

Shortly after the battle of the Nive, Colonel Alexander, in returning from the front on a very dark, stormy night, missed his way, and his horse falling over a bank, both horse and rider came clattering down heels over head into a lane, and close to a French sentry, who instantly challenged. Alexander hearing the *qui vive*, and the click of his musket, thought that he was going to fire, and called out "*C'est l'officier du poste Anglais—ne tirez pas!*" "*Non, non, mon Colonel,*" replied he, "*J'espere que vous n'êtes pas blessé!*" The same corps was in our front at this time that had been opposed to us at Chapel Hill, where Alexander had awoke the sentry who was sleeping on his post: and if that story was known amongst the man's comrades, it may possibly have been the reason of the Frenchman's forbearance in the present instance. GREEN FEATHER.

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